

Grammar

صيغ المستقبل Forms of future



١ - زمن المستقبل البسيط

١. التكوين Form:

المستقبل البسيط العادي وهو يتكون من will(not) + inf

٢. الاستخدام Usage:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

١. حقائق مستقبلية (العمى) Future facts

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I will be 19 years old.
his school will be 50 years old next year

٢. حالة if الأولى:

E.g. If you study hard, you will succeed.

٣. الوعد Promise:

E.g. I ll call you when I arrive at the hotel.

٤. التهديد Threat:

E.g. I will call the police if you do that again.

٥. عرض مساعدة Offering help

E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I Will help you carry it.

٦. طلب مساعدة Asking for help

E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please?

٧. التنبؤ بدون دليل Prediction:

E.g. I think it will rain tomorrow.

☞ I think the next generation of phones will be expensive.

☞ Do you think that Cairo will be bigger in the future?

There's a TV programme about wild life in Egypt. I think it will be good.

٨. القرار السريع Quick decision:

E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I ll see who is there.

I'm tired. I think I ll go to bed now.

The shirt is fashionable. I think I will buy it soon.

-I'm hungry. I think I will have a sandwich.

٩. نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الاتية :

predict-expect-hope- think – believe – promise –wonder - suppose	افعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات

١٠. بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط :

tomorrow	غدا	next week / month...	الأسبوع / الشهر القادم
next	القادم / التالي	in the future	في سنة ... (سنة في المستقبل)
soon	قريبا	in time (مدة من الزمن)	في خلال
tonight	هذه الليلة	in a few days / weeks	خلال الأيام القليلة / خلال الأسابيع القليلة

١. يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له) :

E.g. I have planned/intended to study abroad. = I am going to study abroad.

2- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

3- I'm going to move to a bigger house next year. (I've decided it)

Ex: My brother is going to join the faculty of medicine. That's his plan

لاحظ إذا كان القرار فوري أو الآن نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

٢. يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل (نראה أو نعرفه أو نسمعه مع كلمات /think /believe/ /I'm sure/I'm afraid

أو شيء على وشك الحدوث أو مع كلمات التحذير أو التنبؤ /! /lookout/ /watch out ! /take care :

E.g. 1-There are a lot of clouds. I think It is going to rain.

2-There are a lot of other people who are waiting too, so the train is going to be busy.

3-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

4-Your glass is on the edge of the table. It is going to fall.

5-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

6- Watch out! You are going to fall .

ولكن الصفات الثابتة والمهارات للإنسان ليس دليلًا على حدوث الفعل فنانًا Will مثل :

E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- Sara is a good student .I thinkshe will pass all her exams.

4-Ali is a lazy student. I think he will fail the exam.

٣- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up.....mind)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

٣. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

١- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

We're taking the sleeper train to Aswan tonight.

٢- يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات ، لذا يستخدم معها المضارع المستمر

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.

٣- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الأفعال

(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday.

- They're going to the club tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating in the restaurant carriage this evening



٤. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات و المسرح و السينما و المدرسة والحصص والامتحانات الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.

The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

-our next exams start in may.

-What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?

will + inf. =	<i>Has/have decided now / quickly -has just decided decided to + inf. at once offered / promised to + inf.</i>
be going to + inf. =	<i>Have/has decided to + inf. Have/has planed to + inf. intend to + inf.</i>
be + ing =	<i>Have/has arranged to + inf. arrange to + inf.</i>

Examples : 1- my father promised to buy a tablet for me.(will)

my father will buy a tablet for me.

2-I have arranged to travel to Paris next month.(traveling)

I am travelling to Paris next month.

3-omar decided to learn French.(going)

Omar is going to learn French

I choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

- The train from Ismailia to Cairo at seven o'clock.
a.is leaving b. leaves c.leaving d. Will leave الاسماعيلية ٢٠١٨
- I'm hungry. I think I a sandwich.
a.buy b. will buy c.am going to buy d.am buying WB
- My neighbours..... to a new house in Cairo next month.
a.move b. will move c.are moving d.moves WB
- We our dinner at the restaurant. We have booked the tables.
a. will have b. going to have c.are having d.would have
- Look at the sky! It's full of dark clouds. It..... soon
a.can't rain b. is going to rain c.will rain d.rains
- Let's walk quickly because the shop at ten minutes.
a.close b. will close c.is closing d.closes WB
- I think it.....hot tomorrow.
a.is b. will be c.is being d.is going to be SB
- Weon holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets.
a.went b. are going c.will go d.go الاسكندرية ٢٠١٨
- The school day at 7:00 a.m
a.is starting b. will start c.is going to start d.starts
- Our school Luxor next Monday. It's arranged.
a.visit b. is visiting c.will visit d.visiting اسوان ٢٠١٨
- Nadia can't visit you on Sunday. She.....her mother to prepare for a family party.
a.helps b. will help c.is helping d.is going to help SB
- Ahmed`s uncle is ill, so he to work tomorrow.
a. is going b. will go c. isn't going d. goes الوادى الجديد ٢٠١٨
- I can't take the job in Cairo because Ilive in Alex..
a. going b. will c. am going to d. going البحيرة ٢٠١٨
- There is a good film tonight. I think you watching it
a.enjoy b. will enjoy c.are enjoying d.are going to enjoy
- I promise I work hard this year.
a.will b. am going c.am d.going to
- Someone's at the door. I.....who it is
a.am seeing b. will see c.am going to see d.see
- The earth is very crowded. People.....on the moon.
a.are living b. will live c.live d.are going to live
- My computer five years old this year.
a.would be b. is going to be c.will be d.is being

19. The schoolnext June.

- a. will end b. ends c. is going to end d. is ending

20. She a party next week .Everything is arranged

- a. will give b. Is giving c. gives d. Is going to give

2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I've already arranged to visit the museum tomorrow. (visiting)
بورسعيد ٢٠١٨
2. Hend planned to spend the weekend in Alexandria. (going)
الغربية ٢٠١٨
3. I'm going to build a new house. (intend)
4. What do you intend to study next year? (are)
5. I promise to buy you a camera if you get high marks (will)
6. Ashraf arranged to build a new house. (building)
7. The train from Cairo to Alex is at 7 a.m. (leaves)
8. He has prepared her bag to travel to London. (going)
9. My father promised to buy a tablet for my sister. (will)
الاسماعيلية ٢٠١٨

Language functions

Buying/Booking a train ticket شراء وحجز التذاكر

Can I book a single / return (ticket to Alexandria), please? هل ممكن اشترى تذكرة الى.....من فضلك؟

Would you like first or second class? هل تريد تذكرة درجة أولى ام ثانية؟

How long does (the express/stopping train) take? كم المدة التى يستغرقها القطار السريع او المتوقف بالمحطات؟

How much is that, please? كم ثمن هذا من فضلك؟

Could you tell me which platform the train leaves from? هل يمكن ان تخبرنى من اى رصيف يغادر القطار؟

Test yourself

1— finish the following dialogue

1-A man is buying a ticket at a train station

PT 1A

Man : Good morning. (1)

Assistant : To Luxor? Of course. (2)

Man : A return, please. I'm coming back on Tuesday

Assistant : That's LE100. The next train leaves in 30 minutes.

Man : (3)..... ?

Assistant : The train leaves from platform 2.

Man : (4)

٢- A passenger is buying a train ticket .

اسوان ٢٠١٨

Assistant : Can I help you, sir?

Passenger : Yes, I'd like to book a ticket to Cairo.

Assistant : (1) ?

Passenger : A return, please. (2) ?

Assistant : That's L.E. 300.

Passenger : When is the next train?

Assistant : (3)

Passenger : at 7 o'clock? Does it leave from platform number 3?

Assistant : (4)Have a nice journey.

3- Hassan asks his friend Ali about his last visit to Aswan. الغربية ٢٠١٨

Ali : Hi, Hassan! How are you doing?

Hassan : Hi! Great. (1).....?

Ali : I've been to Aswan with my family.

Hassan : (2)

Ali : We took the sleeper train.

Hassan : Why do you usually go in the first class?

Ali : (3).....

Hassan : How do you book tickets?

Ali : (4)..... . It sounds easy

Hassan : Eventually, How do you like it?

Ali : Wonderful. We all enjoyed it a lot.

2— Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You want to buy a train ticket to Aswan.

اسيوط ٢٠١٨

2. You want to know how long the journey to Alexandria takes

3. An assistant asks you whether you want a single or return ticket

4. You want to ask about the time of the train arrival from Luxor.

5. You want to book a ticket for the train from Cairo to Luxor. You are coming back on Thursday.

WB

6. You want to know the cost of a second class single ticket to Tanta.

7. you want to know which platform the train leaves from

8. you want to book a return ticket to Luxor.

الشرقية ٢٠١٨

unit 11

الاستنتاج في الماضي Deduction in past

1- Might have + p.p

اعتبر عن احتمال او استنتاج حدوث شئ في الماضي ولكن غير مؤكد.

Ex a-I **might have seen** this film already. I can't remember

b-Ali's arm hurts. He **might have broken** it.

c-Hamdi can't find his bag. He **might have left** it at the bus stop.

وتأتي مع هذه الكلمات

I'm not certain / sure/ possible/probable/perhaps/I don't know/ I don't think so/I can't remember.

2- must have + p.p

٢-تستخدم لعمل استنتاج مثبت في زمن الماضي (- لا يند / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا)

Ex-1-I **must have left** my notebook at home. (= I'm sure that I left it at home.)

2-There is no train to Omar's village. He **must have taken** the bus. (= I'm sure that he did not take the train.)

3-Nawal **must have been** very tired. She fell asleep on the bus home.

وتأتي مع كلمات مثل

I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think

٣-تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفي) في الماضي (- لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا)

3- can't have + p.p

Ex-Omar was asleep. he **can't have eaten** the cake.

2-Eman **can't have gone** to school yesterday. It was Friday

3-mona looks very sad. She **can't have done** well in the exam.

4-should /shouldn't have + pp

4-تستخدم للتعبير عن اعطاء توصية او الندم او اللوم في المستقبل

should have + p.p:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين

☒ You missed the start of the show. You **should have arrived** earlier.

-I **should have booked** a seat on the train and now there are no seats left.

-You **should have asked** me before you used my computer!

shouldn't have + pp.:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم او الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين

-The tourists **shouldn't have brought** their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!

-You **shouldn't have put** more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy

-You **shouldn't have gone** to bed late last night. Now you are very tired!

Drill

1-Sami was cold last night. He wore a coat. (must)

Sami must have been cold last night. He wore a coat

2-Amr's arm hurts. Perhaps he broke it. (might)

Amr might have broken his arm

3-It is not possible that you saw Mona yesterday. She is in Paris. (can't)

You can't have seen Mona yesterday. She is in Paris
4-I tried the fish at the restaurant, but I regret it. (shouldn't)
I shouldn't have tried the fish at the restaurant

Test yourself

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d:

1. Yasmin looks very happy. She done well in her exam. الاقصر ٢٠١٨
a. must have b. mustn't have c. would have d. should have
2. You seen Omar at the party yesterday. You sat next to him. سوهاج ٢٠١٨
a. might have b. shouldn't have c. might not have d. must have
3. I couldn't sleep well last night. I have drunk a lot of tea. بنى سويف ٢٠١٨
a. should b. can't c. shouldn't d. would
4. Aya been tired. She fell asleep on the bus home. الفيوم ٢٠١٨
a. must have b. can't have c. might d. should have
5. Archaeologists think it is that the coin have belonged to an ancient pharaoh. **WB**
a. should b. can c. might d. will
6. Mona looks very sad. she done well in the exam. المنيا ٢٠١٨
a. must have b. can't have c. mustn't have d. should have
7. We have caught the earlier train. It's much quicker than this train. **WB**
a. might b. could c. must d. should
8. I think my grandfather visited England in the 1960s, but I'm not sure. **WB**
a. might have b. must have c. should have d. can have
9. You seen Omar at school yesterday. he was in the hospital
a. might have b. must have c. Couldn't have d. Can't have
10. You missed the start of the show. You have arrived earlier. بورسعيد ٢٠١٨ **SB**
a. should b. must c. might d. Shouldn't
11. There's no train to Ali's village. He taken the bus. السويس ٢٠١٨
a. might have b. shouldn't have c. might not have d. must have
12. The exam have been difficult. No one got the full mark. دمياط ٢٠١٨
a. can't b. must c. might d. couldn't
13. I forgot to do my homework. I have done it earlier. البحيرة ٢٠١٨
a. mustn't b. must c. should d. Shouldn't
14. I seen this film already. I can't remember.
a. might have b. must have c. should have d. Can have
15. Waleed can't find his book. He have lost it on his way home
a. might b. must c. should d. Shouldn't
16. Ahmed looks very sad. He done badly in the driving test. المنوفية ٢٠١٨
a. should have b. would have c. must have d. mustn't have
17. Taha have been in Cairo last week. Look, he's in the photo.
a. might b. must c. should d. Can't
18. We lost the start of the show. You come earlier. بورسعيد ٢٠١٨
a. Will have b. Should have c. must have d. Might have
19. The tourists have brought their coats to Egypt. they won't need them in the summer
a. might b. can't c. must d. Shouldn't
20. It have been winter when they took these photos. there are no leaves on the trees
a. might b. can't c. must d. Should

3— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I am sure that he travelled by bus. (must)
..... اسوان ٢٠١٨
2. Hany's arm hurts. Perhaps he broke it. (might)

-
3. I ate fish at the restaurant, but I regret it. (shouldn't)
.....
4. Sami was cold last night. He wore a coat. (must)
.....
5. Hany bought the new mobile. I'm not sure (might)
.....
6. We are sure that Eman wasn't in Cairo yesterday. (can't)
.....
7. I'm sure that Hossam visited Luxor last month. (must)
.....
8. I didn't read all the questions before answering the exam. (should)
.....
9. It is not possible that you saw Hagar yesterday. She is in Paris. (can't)
.....
10. I bought an old car but I regret. (shouldn't)
.....
11. I must have left my notebook at home. (sure)
.....
12. Samy didn't come to the party. no one invited him. (can't)
.....
13. I'm sure he went to the theatre yesterday. (must)
.....

الاقصر/القاهرة ٢٠١٨

(shouldn't)

سوهاج/المنيا ٢٠١٨

(must)

WB

(might)

(can't)

(must)

(should)

اسيوط ٢٠١٨

(can't)

الجيزة/الاسكندرية

٢٠١٨

(shouldn't)

القليوبية ٢٠١٨

(sure)

الغربية ٢٠١٨

(can't)

(must)

Language functions

expressing past recommendations التعبير عن التوصيات فى الماضى

I think you should have tried (the pizza) last night. كان من المفروض ان تجرب البيتزا

You shouldn't have drunk (so much coffee) yesterday. لم يكن من المفروض ان تشرب كثر من القهوة.

explaining a choice in the past تبرير /شرح اختيار فى الماضى

I really didn't want to (eat pizza). It's not healthy. حقا لم اكن اريد ان (اتناول بيتزا) انها غير صحية.

I wasn't interested, thanks. لم اكن مهتما شكرا.

expressing regret in the past التعبير عن الندم فى الماضى

I really shouldn't have (smoked that cigarette) because.. حقا لم يكن من المفروض ان ادخن هذه السيجارة لان ..

1—finish the following dialogue

13- Ayman is at the doctor's.

الفيوم ٢٠١٨

The doctor : What's wrong with you Mr. Ayman?

Ayman : I can't breathe well and I cough all the time.

The doctor : (1) ?

Ayman : Yes, I'm a heavy smoker.

The doctor : Unfortunately, smoking has made you a lung disease.

Ayman (2).....?

The doctor : you should stop smoking right now.

Ayman : so if I stopped smoking, would I be better?

The doctor : (3).....

Ayman : What else do you advise me to do?

The doctor : (4).....

Ayman : OK. I will start from tomorrow. Sport will make me stronger.

2- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You smoked a cigarette and now you feel ill. You regret it. اسوان ٢٠١٨
2. Your brother did very badly in the exam. الاسكندرية ٢٠١٨ SB
3. Your little brother ate a lot of sweets and now feels ill. السويس ٢٠١٨
4. You see your cousin walking in the rain wearing a T-shirt. WB
5. You wanted to go to the beach today, but your parents say that it is too windy. WB
6. Your classmate is trying to persuade you to go to the club, but you refuse. الشرقية ٢٠١٨
7. Your friend is addicted to smoking. Advise him. بورسعيد ٢٠١٨
8. A friend was up late as he drank much coffee. Make past recommendation. الغربية ٢٠١٨
9. You advice a friend of yours who is ill. القليوبية ٢٠١٨
10. You are asked about the disadvantages of smoking. المنوفية ٢٠١٨

unit 12

الكلام الغير مباشر Reported speech

الكلام المباشر هو:

الكلام الصادر من المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضح بين علامتى تنصيص "....."

-She Said," I like tennis" (مباشر)

- She said that she liked tennis. (منقول)



الكلام غير المباشر هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص آخر

الجملة الخبرية statement 1-

لتحويل اى جملة خبرية نتبع الآتى :

- ١- تبقى said كما هى ويمكن نستخدم (promised/explained) بدلا منها
- ٢- نحول said الى told
- ٣- نحذف الاقواس
- ٤- نربط ب that ، او يمكن حذفها
- ٥- تتغير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب



فعل ماضى + فاعل + said/explained (that) فاعل القول

فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول

أ - ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* I .. he / she me .. him / her my .. his / her

* We .. they us ... them our .. their

ب- ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

* You I / he / she / we / they فاعل

* you me / him / her / us / them مفعول

* your my / his / her / our / their ملكية

تحويل أفعال القول

say	say	Say to	Tell
says	says	Says to	Tells
said	said	Said to	Told

• تتغير الأزمنة حسب الجدول الآتى :

Direct كلام مباشر		Indirect كلام غير مباشر	
مضارع بسيط	Go / goes	ماضى بسيط	Went
	Am/is/are		→ Was/were
ماضى بسيط	Went / played	ماضى تام	Had gone/had played
مضارع مستمر	Am/is/are + going	ماضى مستمر	Was /were + going
مضارع تام	Have /has + p.p	ماضى تام	Had + p.p
أفعال ناقصة	Can/may/will Shall/must + inf	ماضى	Could/might/would/ should/ Had to+inf

-كما تحول الظروف الزمنية والمكانية كالآتى

yesterday	→	the day before - the previous day		
tomorrow	→	the next (following) day		
now	→	then	today	→ that day
tonight	→	that night	ago, last	→ Before/the previous
next	→	The....after /the following	here	→ there
this	→	that	these	→ those

Ex→أمثلة

1-English is our favourite subject," my friends said to me.(told)

My friends told me that English was their favourite subject

2- "I am learning how to swim," said Tarek. (Tarek said)

Tarek said that he was learning to swim.

3- The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara said to us.(told)

Sara told us that the new shop would open in two weeks' time.

4- " My sister wants to buy a book," said Ahmed.(Ahmed said)

Ahmed said that his sister wanted to buy a book.

5- "The museum is next to the park," Mr El-Baz said to Omar.(told)

Mr El-Baz told Omar that the museum was next to the park

2- Reported imperatives and adviceالجملة الأمرية والنصيحة



لتحويل أى جملة أمرية وطلبية أو نصيحة أو تحذير أو تشجيع أو غيرهم نتبع الآتى :

١- تحول said / said to إلى :

مفعول به + told/ advised/ordered/warn/encourage (مع الطلب فقط) Asked

٢ - ن حذف الأقواس

٣ - نربط الجملة المثبتة ب (المصدر + To)

نربط الجملة المنفية ب (المصدر + not To)

المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told/asked/ advised/ordered/warned/encouraged فاعل القول

أمثلة: Examples:

1- "Breathe in," the doctor said. (told)

The doctor told me to breathe in

2-Tidy your room!" said my mother. (ordered)

→ My mother ordered me to tidy my room

3- "Don't touch the snake," Nawal said to Ola.(warned)

Nawal warned Ola not to touch the snake

4-"Stand up," the teacher said to the class.(ordered)

The teacher ordered the class to stand up.

5 "Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Mazin's father said to him.(encourage)

Mazin's father encouraged him to swim across the pool.

6- "Would you like to read the book?" Randa said to Reem.(invited)

Randa invited Reem to read the book

لاحظ: لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل

❖ لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقة.

-Ali said to Ramy, " The sun rises in the morning."

Al told Ramy that the sun rises in the morning..

The teacher said to us "The Nile is the longest river in the world."

The teacher told us that the Nile is the longest river in the world

Eman said " Damascus is the capital of Syria"

Eman said that Damascus is the capital of Syria.

❖ لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط ويتم تغير الضمائر فقط

Ex-Rania says, " I will travel to London."

Rania says that she will travel to London.

Ex-Ahmad says "I am ready for the exam."

Ahmad says that he is ready for the exam

❖ لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع (just now – a moment ago)

He said just now, " I have already passed the exam."

He said just now that he has already passed the exam.

1- choose the correct answer from a,b,c or d

1.The teacher asked us talk.

a.don't b. to c.not to d.no

كفر الشيخ/السويس ٢٠١٨

2.Mr Mohamed advised me..... waste my time in the street.

a.to not b. don't c.to d. not to

الشرقية ٢٠١٨

3.I encouraged my younger brother..... hard.

a.work b. to work c.works d.working

الجيزة ٢٠١٨

4.Dina told her sister that they a camera.

a.buy b. will buy c.would buy d.buys

5.Hisham's father.....me not to swim in the dangerous canal.

a. said b. warned c.encouraged d.invited

WB

6.At the airport, theyus to show our passports.

a. said b. warned c.ordered d.invited

WB

7.The guide them that it was the best museum in the city.

a. said b. warned c.told d.ordered

WB

8. We asked the waiter us some water. **WB**
a. that brought b. brought c. brings d. to bring
9. Ahmed said he had bought a new car.
a. to b. that c. if d. when
10. Heba told me she early the next day on a trip. **WB**
a. is leaving b. left c. was leaving d. will leave
11. Mona said that she to Aswan the year before.
a. Has been b. goes c. Had been d. Will go
12. The manager me to wear a helmet and boots. **SB**
a. ordered b. invited c. said d. Said to
13. The teacher advised us be late. **الاسكندرية ٢٠١٨**
a. to not b. don't c. Isn't d. not to
14. Taha's uncle my friends to have a glass of juice.
a. said b. warned c. ordered d. invited
15. they us they were in need of money.
a. invited b. said c. told d. asked
16. She said that she speak French.
a. Doesn't b. Didn't c. Isn't d. Hasn't
17. Ahmed said that his sister to buy a book.
a. Will want b. Is wanting c. wants d. wanted
13. She said that she tennis the day before.
a. Has played b. Would play c. Had played d. plays

2— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. "Stand up, please," the teacher said to Ali. (ordered)
الاقصر/ الغربية ٢٠١٨
2. the doctor said to Hazem, "You must stop smoking" (advised)
الجيزة/ قنا ٢٠١٨
3. "Keep working," said the teacher to the class. (encouraged)
الفيوم ٢٠١٨
4. "English is our favourite subject", my friends said to me (told)
جنوب سيناء ٢٠١٨
5. "Don't touch the snake," Mona said to Ola. (warned)
بورسعيد ٢٠١٨
6. My sister wants to buy a book," said Ahmed. (Ahmed said)
WB
7. "Would you like to read the book?" Randa said to Reem (invited)
WB
8. "I am learning how to swim " 'said Tarek. (Tarek said)
SB
9. The new shop will open in two weeks' time," Sara said to us. (told)
SB
10. "Open the door", the teacher said. (told)
١١. "Go on! You can swim across the pool!" Mazin's father said to him (encouraged)
WB
١٢. "The museum is next to the park," Mr El-Baz said to Omar (told)
WB
١٣. "Don't sit on that wall!" the tour guide said to Maha. (warned)
SB
١٤. "You should stop eating so many chocolates," the doctor said to Hala (advised)

Language functions

Making opinions stronger تقوية الرأي

للتأكيد Really/حقا/ Really/جدا/ Very/الى حد ما quite

These people can be quite angry if their train is late.

A railway station manager's job is very important.

Most of them work really hard

Sometimes I have to help with extremely big problems

I— Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your brother asks you about your opinion of the desert in summer
.....
2. You visited England in winter. It was the coldest place that you have been to. A friend asks you what the weather was like. **WB**
.....
3. You have just finished the hardest test that you have ever done. Your mother asks you how the test was. **WB**
.....
4. You tell your sister that you had the most exciting trip.
.....
5. you admire kofta very much. Express this.
.....
6. You express your strong opinion of the electrician's job.
.....
7. You bought a new camera. you ask your friend's opinion about it
.....
8. A friend asks you about an interesting film you have both have just watched. القاهرة ٢٠١٨
.....
9. you saw the scariest film. Your friend asks about it.
.....

Unit 13

الأسئلة في الغير مباشر Questions



النوع الاول Yes/ No questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

١- تحويل said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered- inquired)

٢ – نحذف الاقواس

٣ – نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى اذا / لو .

٤ – نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد او الناقص.

٥ – يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول) ونغير الزمن الى الماضي

٦- واذا كان فعل القول مضارع (asks/wants to know/says) لا تتغير الزمن

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام / if-whether) + (مفعول + asked /wondered/inquired) فاعل القول

Examples →

1- "Do all the planets have moons? aya said to me. (asked)

Aya asked me if all the planets had moons.

2- "Are you an astronomer?" the students asked the professor

The student asked the professor if she was an astronomer.

3- "Will you finish your homework before dinner?" Karim asked his sister
Karim asked his sister if she would help him with his homework.

4- "do you like chicken, hany ? said Adel.

→ Adel asked hany if he liked chicken.

5-Can you play the guitar?" Nabila asked Hana.
Nabila asked Hana if she could play the guitar

النوع الثاني Wh questions

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

١- نحول / said / said to الى : (asked – wanted to know –wondered/inquired)

٢ – نحذف الاقواس

٣ – نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .

٤ – يتم ترتيب الجملة (فاعل + فعل + مفعول)

Examples →

1-"What is your name?" asked Salma.

Salma asked me what my name was.

2 - "Why are telescopes expensive?" asked Lina.

Lina asked why telescopes were expensive

3 – "What are you doing?" I asked Rofaida.

I asked Rofaida what she was doing.

4- "How long does it take you to get to school?" Warda asked me

Warda asked me how long it took me to get to school.

5-"Where are you going on holiday in the summer?" I asked Youssef

I asked Youssef where he was going on holiday in the summer

Test yourself

- The teacher Ali if he liked reading. الغربية ٢٠١٨
a.told b. Said to c. asked d. ordered
- Ahmed asked me what doing yesterday evening.. القاهرة ٢٠١٨
a. was I b. I was c. am I d. I am
- Usama asked my sister was an astronomer. القليوبية ٢٠١٨
a. that b. what c. if d. who
- My friend asked me I went to the club. الوادى الجديد ٢٠١٨
a. that b. what c. weather d. if
- Huda asked me what.....doing yesterday at four o'clock. بورسعيد ٢٠١٨
a. was I b. I was c. am I d. I am
- hany asked Tarek if the museum.....open on Fridays
a. is b. has been c. was d. will be
- Monir asked the teacher if theyastronomy. WB
a. are studying b. study c. will study d. were studying
- Nawal asked me iflooking at the stars at night.
a. I liked b. did I like c. liked d. liked I
- Warda me how long it took me to get to school. SB
a. said b. asked c. told d. advised
- We asked the scientist where SB
a. his telescope was b. was his telescope c. his telescope is d. is his telescope
- Aya asked if all the planets Moons. SB
a. has b. had c. have d. having
- Karim asked his sister if shehim with his homework. SB
a. Will help b. Is helping c. Would help d. helps

13. Ola asked me..... all the people in my family were tall
a. that b. what c. weather d. if
14. Heba asked where wethe week before.
a. Had met b. meet c. Would meet d. are meeting

WB

3— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. "What is the fastest way to Capital Bank?"
.....
(I asked)
السويس ٢٠١٨
2. "When will you return from Paris,?"
.....
(My wife asked)
الشرقية ٢٠١٨
3. " Will you finish your homework before dinner".
.....
(Kareem asked his sister)
المنوفية ٢٠١٨
4. "'Where did you buy that shirt?" he said to me.
.....
(asked)
المنيا ٢٠١٨
5. "'Where is the bank" I said to Amin.
.....
(asked)
سوهاج ٢٠١٨
6. What's the name of the biggest city of Egypt?
.....
(like to know)
كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٨
7. "why do you come late, Hossam? " the teacher said.
.....
(asked)
البحيرة ٢٠١٨
8. "Why can't I feel the earth turn?" Aya said to the teacher.
.....
(asked)
الاسماعيلية ٢٠١٨
9. "Will you finish your homework before dinner?" Karim said to his sister.
.....
(asked)
10. "How long does it take you to get to school?"
.....
(Warda asked me)
SB
11. Do you like reading, Taha?" said the teacher.
.....
(asked)
SB
12. Do all the planets have moons? aya said to me
.....
(asked)
SB
13. "Where are you going on holiday in the summer?"
.....
(I asked Youssef)
SB
14. "Can you play the guitar?" Nabila said to Hana.
.....
(asked)
SB
15. "What is your geography project about?" my mother said to me.
.....
(asked)
SB

Language functions

Asking polite questions مهنبة بطريقه

- ☐ Could you please explain to me why (I can't feel the earth turn)?.... هل يمكن ان توضح لى
- ☐ Do you think we could (come and see the observatory one day)?... هل تعتقد اننا يمكن ان...؟
- ⊗ ☐ I'd like to know if (you like your job). اود ان اعرف
- ☐ I wonder if you could tell me what (a star is made of). اتساءل لو يمكن ان تخبرنى

Test yourself

1-Some students are asking a scientist about space.

PT 2A

- Noha** : (1)..... ?
Scientist : Yes, of course. The earth turns at about 1,670 kilometres an hour.
Ola : (2) ?
Scientist : No, but most of them do have moons.
Noha : What did you ask the scientist, Ola? (3)
Maya : There are many things that nobody knows about space. Do you agree?
scientist : (4) However, we are trying to learn more!

2- Ramy is at an observatory with his little brother.

- Ramy** : Do you like the observatory, zyad?
Zyad : I like it very much. could (1)..... ?
Ramy : I'm ready to answer your questions.
Zyad : (2)..... ?
Ramy : An observatory is a place for watching the stars and planets.
Zyad : How can they watch the stars and planets.
Ramy : (3)
Zyad : do you think we could use one telescope to watch the moon?
Ramy : (4)

I- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

- You would like to ask a teacher to explain why it is colder in winter than in summer الاقصر
- Ask your teacher politely what a star is made of. اسبيوط ٢٠١٨
- Ask your father politely about his plan for the summer holiday الغربية/دمياط ٢٠١٨
- You ask your teacher when he started working at this school. القاهرة ٢٠١٨
- You ask your teacher about the moral of the story Black Beauty. المنوفية ٢٠١٨
- You would like to ask your friend when he started working at hospital. بنى سويف ٢٠١٨
- You need to borrow your friend's laptop. الجيزة/سوهاج ٢٠١٨
- You ask your friend politely to give you his camera. البحيرة ٢٠١٨
- You want ask your teacher politely to explain a lesson again.
- You would like to ask a friend what his favourite hobby is.

Unit 14

Present perfect passive المبنى للمجهول في المضارع التام

هو الجملة التي تبدأ فيها بالمفعول فربما لا نعرف من الفاعل أو لا نريد ذكره أو معروف جدا:

*They have painted the building again. (مبنى للمعلوم)

*□The building has been painted again. . . (مبنى للمجهول)

→my sister has prepared food. (مبنى للمعلوم)

→□food has been prepared (by mother). . . (مبنى للمجهول)

١. التكوين Form:

has/have(not) +been+ P.P +by + noun + مفعول

Ex- A new list of wonders has been written.

-The Taj Mahal has been visited by millions of people.

-Plans have been made for the next class trip.

-The dishes haven't been washed yet

-The next date for our book club hasn't been decided yet.

٢. السؤال Question:

Have/has + مفعول + been + p.p?

Yes / No تنبع الآتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب

Ex- Has the car been repaired? →Have any trees been in the park this year?

عند تكوين السؤال ب أداة استفهام :

Have/has + مفعول + been + p.p? أداة استفهام

Ex- Where has the mobile been lost?

★When have theses cars been bought?

Test yourself

1.My bedroom.....cleaned yet.

a.Hasn't

b. Wasn't

c.Hasn't been

d. Has been

القاهرة ٢٠١٨

2.Many streets in my city.....cleaned yet.

a.Have

b. Wasn't

c.Haven't been

d. Have been

الجيزة ٢٠١٨

3.Some new shops.....opened near the school.

a.Have

b. has

c. have been

d. has been

المنوفية ٢٠١٨

4.A lot of money.....collected for charity.

a.Have

b. has

c. have been

d. has been

الغربية ٢٠١٨

5.I've cleaned the kitchen, but the bedrooms..... cleaned yet.

a.Have

b. Wasn't

c.Haven't been

d. Have been

WB

6.Some beautiful flowers..... planted outside the school.

a.been

b. was

c. have been

d. has been

WB

7.Wethe present perfect in English.

a.have taught

b. taught

c. was taught

d. have been taught

WB

8.What's the most expensive thing that at the market this week?

a.bought

b. were bought

c. has been bought

d. have been bought

WB

9.Some buildings have..... in the earthquake.

a.damaged

b. was damaged

c. been damaging

d. been damaged

10. Have any trees in the park this year?

- a. been planted b. planted c. planting d. plant

11. A new list of wonders.....

- a. Has been written b. has written c. have written d. Have been written

3— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. Leila has made a cake for the family party.
.....
(A cake)
الاسكندرية ٢٠١٨
2. Adam has won the first prize.
.....
(The first prize)
القليوبية ٢٠١٨
3. She hasn't cooked lunch yet.
.....
(Lunch)
كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٨
4. Salwa hasn't done her homework yet.
.....
(salwa's homework)
الشرقية ٢٠١٨
5. Our school has won the competition
.....
(been)
بورسعيد ٢٠١٨
6. they have collected a lot of money for the charity
.....
(been)
الاسماعيلية/اسوان ٢٠١٨
7. They have painted the building again.
.....
(been)
اسوان/الفيوم ٢٠١٨
8. I have mended my car.
.....
(been)
9. They have planted trees along the river.
.....
(been)
اسيوط ٢٠١٨
10. Someone has drawn a picture in my diary
.....
(A picture)
SB
11. Archaeologists have found an ancient building in the desert
.....
(been)
SB
12. I liked the book a lot, so I decided to read it again.
.....
(reread)
كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٨
13. They didn't like the colour of the house, so they decided to paint it again with a different colour.
.....
(repaint)
WB

Language functions

asking for and giving opinions طلب وإبداء الرأي

Asking for opinions	Giving opinions
What's your opinion (of / about)...? What do you think (of / about) + v ing / n? Do you agree (that) ...? How do you feel about ...(the Cairo tower)?	In my opinion ,..... فى رأيي I think اعتقد I don't think it is right to..... لا اعتقد انه من الصواب ان

ويكون الرد على الموافقة والرفض كالاتى :

agreeing	disagreeing
----------	-------------

You're right انت على حق	I'm not sure about that. لست متأكدا من ذلك
I agree with you/that أتفق معك	That's not true هذا ليس صحيح
I couldn't agree with you more	I feel completely the opposite
That's exactly how I feel	I don't like it at all
That's true هذا صحيح	I'm afraid I totally disagree
	I disagree with you/that

7- Ahmed and Noha are talking about life in the countryside. الاسكندرية ٢٠١٨

Ahmed : Some people think that life in the country is getting worse and worse.
What do you think?

Noha : (1)

Ahmed : But can you find all your needs there?

Noha : (2)

Ahmed : (3)..... ?

Noha : **Sure, Most people there are friendly**

Ahmed : (4).....

I- Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

- You ask your brother about his opinion of your new mobile ٢٠١٨ القلبية
- Your sister says that the food you both had was tasty. You agree. ٢٠١٨ المنوفية
- Your friend says that English is difficult. You disagree. ٢٠١٨ دمياط
- You want to know a tourist's opinion about the pyramids. ٢٠١٨ الشرقية
- Your friend says that the waterfalls are amazing. you completely agree. ٢٠١٨ بورسعيد
- Someone thinks that Wadi Rayyan waterfalls are man-made wonders. ٢٠١٨ الفيوم
- You want to know what your friend thinks of the English lesson. ٢٠١٨ قنا
- There is anew café in your area. You want to know what your friend thinks about it. سوهاج
- Your friend says that the test you both did was very easy. You express your opinion. WB
- You tell your brother / sister that the hotel you all stayed in was very nice. You want to know if they he / she the same. WB
- You see a photo of a modern museum. Your friend says that he / she doesn't like it, but you have another opinion WB
- A friend says that he / she thinks that the last lesson was the most interesting that you have had. WB
- Your mother asks if you have finished cleaning the kitchen. The dishes are not clean yet. WB
- your friend asks your opinion of Cairo tower. express you opinion WB

Unit 15

حالة "if" الثانية: (2nd conditional)

١- تتكون حالة "if" الثانية من التالي:

المصدر + would/might/could + الفاعل ، جملة في الماضي البسيط + If

٢- نستخدم حالة "if" الثانية عندما نتحدث عن:

١- تعبر عن موقف غير محتمل أو شيء تخيلي في المضارع أو المستقبل

- If I had a lot of money, I would buy a big house
- If Ali were/was taller, he would be a good basketball player.
- If I was / were rich, I would build a palace!
- if I went to England, I would visit London
- If you had a smartphone, it would be easy to transfer money

٢- نستخدم الحالة الثانية أيضا للتعبير عن النصيحة: مع استخدام **were** مع جميع الضمائر

- If I were you, I'd help poor people - If I were you, I wouldn't waste my time.

ملاحظات هامة

- يمكن استخدام (might) بدلا من (would) بمعنى ربما للتعبير عن عدم التأكد في الاثبات:

Might = would perhaps

- If you learned Japanese, you might get a job in Tokyo. (I'm not sure.)

- يمكن استخدام (could) بدلا من (would) بمعنى قادر على فعل شيء:

Could = would be able to

- If we went to the beach, we could go swimming. (We have the ability to do so.)
- If somebody wanted to have the latest technology, they could buy a Smartphone
- We could go shopping if we had enough time.

٢- النفي

- نستخدم (might not) للتعبير عن شيء محتمل حدوثه :

If you went to the museum now, it might not be very busy. (it's probable)

- نستخدم (could not) للتعبير عن عدم القدرة أو استحالة فعل الشيء :

If you visited the palace, you couldn't go in the gardens because they're closed

لاحظ الاتي

١- نستخدم الحالة الثانية في حالة وجود جملتين في المضارع او احدهما مع تحويل النفي الى اثبات والاثبات الى نفي

٢- عند استخدام If فإننا نستخدم الجملة التي تسبق (so / that's why) او الجملة التي بعد (because / as) بعد if

- E.g. he doesn't have enough money, so he can't buy a car. (if)
- If he had enough money .he would buy a car.
- 2- he isn't a doctor , so he can't help you. (if)
- If he were a doctor , he could help you.
- 3- she isn't happy because she doesn't get high marks
- If she got high marks, she would be happy.

٤- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالآتي :

What would/might/could + sub + inf → if (جملة ماضي بسيط)?

Ex-What would you buy if you had a lot of money?

٥- في حالة النفي نستخدم : If + not = Unless + اثبات

→ If he didn't play well, he wouldn't win the match. = unless he played well, he wouldn't win the match

Drill Rewrite

1-if he succeeded; his dad would perhaps buy him a bike. (might)

→ if he succeeded; his dad might buy him a bike.

2- If we had enough time, we would be able to go shopping. (could)

→ If we had enough time, we could go shopping

3-If they didn't come early, they wouldn't catch the train.(Unless)

→ If they came early, they wouldn't catch the train

4- I don't have money. I can't buy a laptop.(If)

If I had money, I would buy a laptop.

Test yourself

- 1.If I knew the answer to the question, i.....you. الجيزة ٢٠١٨
a.will tell b. would tell c.tell d.Won't tell
- 2.We.....go shopping if we had enough time. القليوبية/السويس ٢٠١٨
a.could b. may c.can d.will
- 3.....fatma understand the story if she read it carefully? المنوفية ٢٠١٨
a.Would b. Will c.Would have d.Would be
- 4.If Amr knew the answers, he.....the test. الاسماعيلية ٢٠١٨
a.would pass b. will pass c.passed d.Would have pass
- 5.If he read really carefully, he..... understand the book. الاقصر ٢٠١٨
a.Can't b. Don't c.would d.Won't
- 6.If Italler, I'd be good at basketball. اسوان ٢٠١٨
a.am b. were c.have been d.had been
- 7.If Ali.....French, he might talk to the French tourists. بنى سويف ٢٠١٨
a.speak b. spoke c.speaks d.had spoken
- 8.if we all loved each other, the world.....be a better place. SB
a.will b. can c.would d.may
- 9.If I very ill, I would go to the doctor. SB
a.am b. was c.have been d.had been
- 10.His parents.....him if he told them about the problem. SB
a.could help b. helped c.will help d.help
- 11.We..... go to England if we had friends or family there. WB
a.would b. will c.were d.Won't
12. If Hassan..... older, he could learn to drive a car. WB
a.is b. was c.would be d.had been
- 13.If Hala..... German, she might talk to the German tourists. WB
a.speak b. spoke c.will speak d.had spoken
14. if we went to the beach, we..... swimming. WB
a.will go b. have gone c.could go d.Won't
- 15.If you visited the zoo on Friday, itvery busy WB
a.is b. might have c.would have d.might be
- 16.If you.....a Smartphone, it would be easy to transfer money. SB
a.had b. have c.would have d.were
- 17.Perhaps samar.....go shopping if she had enough money.
a.would b. will c.might d.can
- 17.If you visited Minia park on Friday, it very busy. المنيا ٢٠١٨
a.is b. might have c.might be d.will be

3— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. I'm very short. so, I can't play basketball. (If)
2. ali would be able to run quickly if he exercised every day (could)
3. if you learnt Japanese, you would perhaps get a job in Tokyo (might)
4. he can't go to the party as he doesn't have free time (If)
5. Heba doesn't play tennis well, so she doesn't get a medal (If)
6. If you didn't get help, you would be in trouble. (Unless)
7. You shouldn't watch too much TV. (Were)
8. I'm tired now, so I won't enjoy walking. (If)
9. Unless she invited me to the party, I wouldn't go to it (If)
10. Ali can't play football because he is very ill. (If)

language functions

Encouraging people to continue speaking

تشجيع الأشخاص على استكمال حديثهم

Great! What else does it say? عظيم ماذا يقول ايضا؟	Then what happened? ثم ماذا حدث؟
Really? Go on. حقا؟ تابع/استمر	What happened after that? ماذا حدث بعد ذلك؟
How wonderful! Tell me more رائع اخبرني المزيد	How terrible! Tell me more شيء فظيع اخبرني المزيد

A basketball player is visiting a school.

PT 2B

- Teacher** : Today, a famous basketball player is visiting our school. This is Captain Tarek. (1)
- Captain Tarek** : Of course. What questions would the students like to ask?
- Ali** : My friends say that I will never be good at basketball because I'm not very tall. Is that right?
- Captain Tarek** : (2) You don't have to be tall. When I started playing , I was one of the smallest boys in the class!
- Basel** : (3).....?
- Captain Tarek** : I became the best basketball player in the class because I always trained very hard.
- Basel** : Do you think one day I might be as good as you?
- Captain Tarek** : (4)

1— Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Noha tells you about an exciting film. you want to know more. الاسماعيلية ٢٠١٨
2. A friend starts to read you an interesting news story, but then suddenly stops. السويس / الاقصي ٢٠١٨

-
3. Your friend is reading about some common internet scams. ask for more information
..... اسيوط
4. A friend tells you that his / her brother is studying computer programming. Ask for more information. **WB**
-
5. Your cousin said that she had a busy day yesterday. Ask why. **WB**
-
6. Your friend reads only the first sentence of a long text message, then stops reading. **WB**
-
7. A friend tells you that he / she had an interesting morning. First, he / she went to the park. You want to know more. **WB**
-
8. hisham speaks about the new project interestingly. encourage him to continue
-
9. This report says that 64% of Egyptians have smartphones.
-
10. Your brother tells you about an accident he had seen. ask him for more information
.....

unit 16

Past Perfect الماضي التام



١. التكوين Form:

يتكون الماضي التام من had + p.p.

→ After I had done my homework, I went to bed.

→ I found my pen. I had left it in the classroom..

٢. النفي negative:

يتكون من had (not)+ p.p.

→ We couldn't go to the concert because we hadn't booked tickets

→ Mona hadn't read the book before, so she bought it

٣. الاستخدام Usage:

١. يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي. فيتم وضع الحدث الأول في الماضي التام والثاني في الماضي البسيط

→ After Mai had returned from school, she studied her lessons.

Before our teacher came to our school, she had taught in another school.

٢. حالة if الثالثة.

→ If I had been more careful, I wouldn't have lost my mobile.

٣ : يستخدم الماضي التام بعد (because) لتوضيح سبب/مبرر حدوث شيء في الماضي (حدث تم أولا) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي:

ex→ I was very tired because I had studied too much

→ I went to the park because I had finished my homework.

The river was very dry because it hadn't rained for two months

٤. الكلمات الدالة واستخدامها Key words:

1-After /as soon as/when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

ماضى بسيط → After /as soon as/when → ماضى تام

Ex-After/as soon as I had done my homework, I watched TV .

Ex- I watched TV .After/as soon as I had done my homework,

When he had killed the goose, he found that there were no eggs inside it

2-Before/ by the time/when → ماضى بسيط → ماضى تام

ماضى بسيط → Before/ by the time/when → ماضى تام

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time I watched TV .
→ before/ by the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

3- ماضى بسيط غالبا منفى-3	→	till - until	→	ماضى تام
ماضى بسيط	→	till - until	→	ماضى تام
فاعل didn't/wouldn't/couldn't+ inf	→	till - until	→	ماضى تام
مفعول wasn't/weren't + p.p	→	till - until	→	ماضى تام

- I didn't watch TV (till / until) I had done my homework.
 → Waleed had forgotten about the family party until he saw the invitation.
 → She couldn't answer the question until she had looked at it twice.
 → I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked
 → my car wasn't repaired until I had taken it to the mechanic.

٥. السؤال question :

What had you eaten before you ate lunch yesterday?

What had you eaten before you ate lunch yesterday?



ملحوظات:

ملحوظة ١ : ياتى بعد after/before فعل v.ing اذا لم ياتى بعدها فاعل

After + الفعل + ing → ماضى بسيط / Before + الفعل + ving → ماضى تام

Ex- After doing the shopping , she returned home .

→ She had done the shopping before returning home .

ملحوظة ٢ : ماضى تام + فترة زمنية فى الماضى (yesterday/2013) By

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By 1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

ملحوظة ٣ : ياتى الماضى التام بعد هذه الافعال فى الماضى وهى :

.....discovered\found\realized\knew\remembered\heard.....S. + had + P.P

{ After
As soon as
When }

ماضى تام { that } ماضى بسيط , ماضى بسيط

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.

→ as soon as/after I saw ahmed, I realized that I had forgotten his book at home.

→ After I heard that I had passed the exam, I phoned my dad.

ملحوظة ٤ : ياتى الماضى التام مع كلمات المضارع التام اذا جاء معها ماضى بسيط (already/just/never/for/since)

► I had never tried Chinese food before I went to that restaurant.

► The lesson had already started when he arrived in the classroom.

ملحوظة ٥ : لايجب حفظ قاعدة واحدة ل Until نهى تاتى حسب المعنى كما فى الامثلة:

→ He refused to leave the place until he had taken the money.

→ He lived in Cairo until he died.

→ He couldn't travel until he had got a passport

→ I won't help him until I finish my work

→ I had waited at the garage until my car was repaired.

→ We waited for the bus until it arrived.

Test yourself

1. I went to the park because Imy homework.

a. had finished

b. can finish

c. have finish

d. will finish

الغربية ٢٠١٨

2. When he arrived at the station, the train....., so he didn't catch it. البحيرة ٢٠١٨
a. left b. had left c. leave d. leaves
3. After.....my homework, I went out with my friends. الشرقية ٢٠١٨
a. had done b. doing c. was doing d. did
4. Before our teacher came to our school, she in another school. السويس ٢٠١٨
a. teaches b. is teaching c. will teach d. had taught
5. My mother.....before she went to her work. الاسماعيلية ٢٠١٨
a. has cooked b. cooked c. would could d. had cooked
6. By 7 o'clock yesterday evening, Imy lessons. اسيوط ٢٠١٨
a. have studied b. had studied c. study d. am studying
7. Whatbefore you played tennis? الفيوم ٢٠١٨
a. had you eaten b. you ate c. you had eaten d. you eat
8. Reem was upset because her friend her. SB
a. don't phone b. hasn't phoned c. doesn't phone d. hadn't phoned
9. fareeda enjoyed visiting sohag because she.....there before. SB
a. had never been b. has never been c. is never d. was never
10. Wein the restaurant because we had eaten already. SB
a. hadn't eaten b. didn't eat c. don't eat d. aren't eating
11. After we had visited the museum, we..... to have lunch. SB
a. decided b. had decided c. decides d. decide
12. Nobody knew about the site because everyoneabout it. SB
a. has forgotten b. forgot c. forgets d. had forgotten
13. Ali had already eaten, so he.....to the café. WB
a. Hasn't gone b. Didn't go c. Hadn't gone d. Wasn't going
14. Mona.....the book before, so she bought it.. WB
a. Hasn't read b. doesn't read c. Didn't read d. Hadn't read
15. Waleed had forgotten about the family party until he the invitation. WB
a. saw b. had seen c. has seen d. sees
16. the teacher explained the past perfect because we.....it before. WB
a. hadn't studied b. hasn't studied c. wasn't studied d. didn't study
17. When he the goose, he found that there were no eggs inside it. SB
a. killed b. has killed c. had killed d. kills
18. Before Olivia visited Egypt, sheArabic before. SB
a. has never heard b. didn't hear c. have never heard d. had never heard
19. The river was very dry because it..... for two months. WB
a. doesn't rain b. rained c. had not rained d. has not rained
20. We go to the concert because we hadn't booked ticket.
a. Can't b. Weren't c. Don't d. Couldn't
21. After the hotel, we asked for lunch.
a. had reached b. reaching c. reached d. reaches
22. As soon as I got to the station, I realised that I my train
a. missed b. have missed c. had missed d. miss

3— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. First, I finished my work, then I went to the club. (until)
بنى سوف ٢٠١٨
2. First, I studied my lessons, then I did my homework. (After)
الدقهلية ٢٠١٨
3. First ,we booked the tickets. then we went to the concert. (before)
اسوان ٢٠١٨
4. After we had visited the museum, we had lunch. (until)

-
5. We visited the museum, then we went home. المنوفية ٢٠١٨
(After)
.....
6. After he had studied the lessons, he went out for a walk. سوهاج ٢٠١٨
(until)
.....
7. He finished his meal, then he phoned his father. الشرقية ٢٠١٨
(before)
.....
8. He didn't go to bed until he had watched TV. (After)
.....
9. Before he ate the eggs, he had bought some bread. (After)
.....
10. I had eaten fish before I played tennis. (As soon as)

language functions

ما نقوله عند سماع أي خبر Responding to news	
⇒How wonderful! /what good new!	عند سماع أخبار جيدة
⇒Really! I can't believe it!	good news
⇒Oh dear! /what bad news	عند سماع أخبار سيئة
⇒Oh no!	bad news
⇒How terrible!	

1. You need to borrow your friend's mobile phone. الاسكندرية / بورسعيد ٢٠١٨
.....
2. You need to borrow your friend's laptop. WB الجزيرة / الوادي الجديد/ سوهاج ٢٠١٨
.....
3. You hear that scientists have found a new medicine which will help many people. WB الغربية / كفر الشيخ ٢٠١٨
.....
4. You see people leaving rubbish on a beach. WB المنيا ٢٠١٨
.....
5. A friend tells you that you have won a prize. WB الفيوم/ القاهرة ٢٠١٨
.....
6. our see children leaving rubbish in the street. محافظة بنى سويف ٢٠١٨
.....
7. Your friend said a snake had escaped from the zoo and nobody knew where it was. اسوان ٢٠١٨
Respond to this news.
.....
8. You are with your friend on a bus when you find a watch on the floor. WB
.....
9. You broke a window during a game, what would you say? WB
.....
10. You are with your friend on a bus when you find a watch on the floor WB
.....
11. You borrowed your friend's phone and you broke it. WB
.....
12. You hear that a tourist was lost in the desert, but that he has just been found. WB

unit 17

حالة "if" الثالثة: (3rd conditional)

١- تتكون حالة "if" الثالثة من التالي:

If + جملة في الماضي التام , would/could/might + have + p.p. + الفاعل
جملة في الماضي التام + If + would/could/might + have + p.p. + الفاعل

٢- تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن تعبر مواقف مستحيلة الحدوث أو التغيير في الماضي أو مواقف كنا نتخيلها في الماضي كما تعبر عن الندم.

- If I had brought my camera, I would have taken a photo of you. (= but I didn't bring my camera)
- If you had come to my house, I would have made you a meal.
- We wouldn't have seen that famous singer if we hadn't gone to the concert.

لاحظ الاتساق

- يمكن استخدام (might) بدلا من (would) للتعبير عن الاحتمال :

- if he had played well, he might have won the match. (I'm not sure)

- يمكن استخدام (could) بدلا من (would) للتعبير عن القدرة أو الامكانية :

- If he had been here yesterday, he could have helped me. = He had the ability to help me yesterday.

لاحظ الاتساق

١- تستخدم الحالة الثالثة في حالة وجود جملتين في الماضي مع تحويل النفي الى اثبات والاثبات الى نفي

٢- عند استخدام If فإننا نستخدم الجملة التي تسبق (/ that's why / so) او الجملة التي بعد (because / as) بعد if

Ex-1)-He got up late, so he missed the train. (if)

If he hadn't got up late, he wouldn't have missed the train.

2-I didn't have much money, so I didn't buy that expensive toy.(if)

If I had had more money, I would have bought that expensive toy.

3) I didn't go to work because I was ill. (if) .

If I hadn't been ill/If I had been well, I would have gone to work

4- I couldn't borrow a book because I forgot my library card.(if)

If I hadn't forgotten my library card, I would have been able to borrow a book

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الثانية كالآتي :

What would/might/could + sub + have + p.p → if (جملة ماضي تام)

- ⊕ What would have happened if a lot of volcanoes had erupted at the same time?
- what would you have done If it had been a holiday yesterday?

٤- في حالة النفي نستخدم : If+ not = Unless+ اثبات

→ If he hadn't played well, he wouldn't have won the match. = unless he had played well, he wouldn't have won the match

Drill Rewrite

1-I didn't know the news, I didn't tell you. (If)

⊕ if I had known the news, I would have told you.

2- I didn't have your mobile number, so I couldn't phone you. (If)

❑ If I had had your mobile number, I would have phoned you.

3- he got up early , so he caught the train .(Unless)

❑ Unless he had got up early, he wouldn't have caught the train

4- I didn't have money, so I couldn't buy a laptop.(If)

If I had had money, I would have bought a laptop.

5- if he hadn't gone to bed late, he wouldn't have felt tired. (Unless)

Unless he had gone to bed late, he wouldn't have felt tired

Test yourself

1. If I my library card, I could have borrowed a book. الاسكندرية ٢٠١٨
a. don't forget b. didn't forget c. wasn't forgetting d. hadn't forgotten
2. If my father hadn't driven me to school, I on time. الفيوم ٢٠١٨
a. don't arrive b. wouldn't arrive c. won't arrive d. wouldn't have arrived
3. If Mr. Samy had caught the plane this morning, he in Paris by now. بورسعيد ٢٠١٨
a. will arrive b. arrives c. would arrive d. would have arrived
4. If she had read carefully, she understood the book. اسيوط ٢٠١٨
a. can b. would c. will d. would have
5. If I that he was famous, I would have taken a photograph of him. WB
a. knew b. know c. had known d. was knowing
6. If Osama had got the job at the bank, he travelled a lot. WB
a. will have b. would c. had d. would have
7. If Mona to bring her phone, she would have called you. WB
a. remembered b. has remembered c. had remembered d. remembers
8. If Ali had read the book, he what happened at the end. WB
a. will know b. would know c. knows d. would have known
9. If Mr Al-Baz the plane this morning, he would have been in Paris by now. WB
a. had caught b. caught c. catches d. was catching
10. Sami played basketball if he had forgotten to bring the ball. WB
a. Won't b. Wouldn't c. Wouldn't have d. Didn't
11. If I that camera in the shop, we wouldn't have bought it.. WB
a. had seen b. Hadn't seen c. Haven't seen d. saw
12. If I had brought my camera, I a photo of you. SB
a. would take b. will take c. take d. Would have taken
13. If it a holiday yesterday, what would you have done? SB
a. had been b. is c. was d. has been
14. If they more careful, they wouldn't have had that bad accident
a. has been b. are c. were d. had been
15. If Ahmed hadn't lived in China, he wouldn't to speak Chinese.
a. learn b. had learned c. have learned d. learned
16. If I enough money, I would have bought a bike.
a. have b. had had c. had d. was

3— Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. She punished her son because he had not told the truth. (If)
المنوفية ٢٠١٨
2. They played indoor games as the weather was very bad. (if)
البحيرة ٢٠١٨
3. Hanan didn't phone, so I didn't go to the party. (If)
دمياط ٢٠١٨

4. I didn't recognise your cousin so I didn't say hello. (If) WB القاهرة ٢٠١٨
5. I was ill, so I didn't go to work. (If) WB
6. I didn't have much money, so I didn't buy that expensive toy (If) الوادي الجديد ٢٠١٨
7. I forgot my library card. I couldn't borrow a book (If) SB
8. I was tired. I didn't watch the documentary about dinosaurs (If) SB
9. Because my father drove me to school, I arrived on time. (If) SB
10. If mai hadn't got up late, she wouldn't have missed the train. (Unless)
11. Hend was careful, so she didn't have an accident. (Unless)

Language functions

Giving dates you are not sure of اعطاء تواريخ لست متأكد منها	
▶▶ about + عدد + years ago	
(Dinosaurs lived) about 65 million years ago.	
▶▶ maybe + عدد + years ago	
(We think that people first lived) maybe 250,000 years ago.	
▶▶ almost + عدد + years ago	
(I'm going to talk to you about some people who lived) almost 8,000 years ago.	
▶▶ in around + عدد + BCE + جملة	
In around 8,000 BCE, (people began farming in North Africa).	

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. A friend asks you when the first car was made. WB
2. Your cousin asks you when your school was built. WB الجيزة ٢٠١٨
3. Your teacher asks you for the age of the oldest part of Cairo. This was built around 1000 CE WB
4. Your friend asks you when your father was born. You aren't sure, but you give an answer. WB
5. Your friend asks about the age of the Giza pyramids.
6. You're asked when dinosaurs first lived. You aren't sure of the answer
7. Your teacher asks you when you started studying English.

unit 18

حالة if الأولى: (1st conditional)

١- تتكون حالة "if" الأولى من التالي:

المصدر + will/won't + الفاعل , جملة في المضارع البسيط + **if**
جملة في المضارع البسيط + **if** . المصدر + will/won't + الفاعل

Ex → **If** I have a lot of money, I will buy a car. = I will buy a car **if** I have a lot of money
→ If Mona is quick, she will catch the bus

٢- نستخدم حالة "if" الأولى عندما نتحدث عن:

١- شيء محتمل الحدوث في المستقبل أو الحاضر. مثل

- If Ali studies hard, he will pass his test.
- If Hamdi goes to university, he will get a good job.
- ▶ if we go to the sports club tomorrow, we'll phone you

لاحظ الاتي

- يمكن استخدام (can) بدلا من (will) للتعبير عن القدرة :

- ▶ If I have a car, I can go to work more easily.

- يمكن استخدام (may/might) بدلا من (will) للتعبير عن الاحتمال :

- ▶ If the weather is good today, we may go to the beach.
- ▶ if I see ali, I might ask him to help me with my homework.

(might = will perhaps)

- يمكن استخدام (should) بدلا من (will) للتعبير عن النصيحة :

- If you want to succeed , you should study hard

٣- صيغة السؤال في الحالة الاولى كالآتي :

? (جملة مضارع بسيط) + if → will+ sub + inf + اداة استفهام

→ What will you do if it is hot tomorrow?

? (جملة مضارع بسيط) + if → will+ sub + inf

→ Will you come if he invites you?

لاحظ الاتي

١- نستخدم الحالة الاولى في حالة وجود جملتين في المستقبل او كلمات تدل على الاحتمال :

(I think , may , perhaps) او اداة الربط (if so)

e.g. perhaps it will rain tomorrow .if so , we'll stay at home. (if)

- if it rains tomorrow , we will stay at home.

٢- نستخدم الحالة الاولى في حالة وجود كلمات تدل على الضرورة مثل (necessary, must) او وجود اداة الربط or او

otherwise أو في حالة الأمر

e.g. she must practice well or she won't play the piano.(if)

If she doesn't practice well , she won't play the piano.

-Study well to get high marks. (If)

If you study well, you will get high marks.

-Drive slowly or you will have an accident. (If)

If you don't drive slowly, you will have an accident.

الحالة الثانية والثالثة تم شرحها مسبقا

1. If you dive to the bottom, you probably see a stingray
a. could b. would c. will d. would have
2. If youto go diving, you could go snorkeling
a. didn't want b. don't want c. hadn't wanted d. haven't wanted
3. If I hadn't taken my special camera, Itaken any photos
a. would have b. wouldn't have c. will have d. Can't have
4. If the weather is good today, wego swimming. **WB**
a. can b. would c. could d. would have
5. If the sea is very rough, the boatnot leave port said **WB**
a. would b. had c. might d. Wouldn't
6. If Hassan was ill, Hetake the science test. **WB**
a. Can't b. would c. could d. Couldn't
7. If they went to Alexandria in May, itbe very warm. **WB**
a. Won't b. might not c. Can't d. Wouldn't
8. If we revise for the test, we get 100 percent. **WB**
a. will b. would have c. can d. might
9. If they visited the farm, they couldlots of lambs. **WB**
a. saw b. to see c. see d. seeing
10. If Sara wins the race, shebe very happy **SB**
a. Would b. had c. will d. should
11. If Amr had visited his cousins in Australia last year, he Sydney **SB**
a. would visit b. Would have visited c. will visit d. visited
12. If I had your book, you could have borrowed mine **SB**
a. forgot b. forgotten c. forget d. forgetting
13. - If I hadn't helped my mother with the washing up, she been tired **SB**
a. will b. would have c. Wouldn't have d. could
14. If they more careful, they wouldn't have had that bad accident
a. has been b. are c. were d. had been
15. If Ahmed hadn't lived in China, he wouldn'tto speak Chinese.
a. learn b. had learned c. have learned d. learned
16. If Ienough money, I would have bought a bike.
a. have b. had had c. had d. was

Test yourself

1. Wear your jacket or will get high marks.
..... (If)
المنوفية ٢٠١٨
2. Omar didn't get the full mark because he didn't study well.
..... (if)
البحيرة ٢٠١٨
3. If I see Sayed, perhaps I'll ask him to help me with my homework
..... (might)
WB
4. I can't wait to go to the museum tomorrow.
..... (look forward)
WB
5. I don't have a holiday, so I don't go to the beach with my friends.
..... (If)
SB
6. If heba doesn't study hard, she will get low marks.
..... (Unless)
7. It's too hot, so we can't go to the beach.
..... (If)
8. You should study hard.
..... (If)
SB

9. We didn't hear the news as we didn't listen to the radio.

(If)

10. I'm not a small child, so I won't love that toy.

(If)

language functions

Showing relief التعبير عن الراحة	Showing excitement اظهار الاشارة
→ phew ! تعبیر عن الراحة	✂ great! عظيم
→ what a relief! يا للراحة	→ I can't wait . لا استطيع الانتظار .
→ thank goodness for that ! الحمد لله على ذلك	→ I'm looking forward to that انا اتطلع لذلك

1. You hear that a tourist was lost in the desert, but that he has just been found. **WB**
2. Your parents say that they are taking you to the beach tomorrow. **WB**
3. You thought you did badly in an exam, but you did well **WB**
4. Grandma tells you that your friend can come to the family party on Saturday **WB**
5. The news said that a bad storm is coming, but now they say it has moved away.
6. You hear that your friend got better after the accident he had.
7. You won the first place in the swimming competition